
PROJECT SUMMARIES

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS FELLOW

Peter Lavoy, Assistant Professor
Department of National Security Affairs
Sponsor: Council on Foreign Relations

OBJECTIVE: To support Professor Peter Lavoy during a one-year fellowship in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

SUMMARY: Funding supported work on-site in the Office of Secretary of Defense to formulate and implement policies designed to enhance the readiness of U.S. and allied military forces to operate effectively against adversaries armed with chemical and biological weapons. In his capacity as Special Assistant and then Director for Counterproliferation Policy in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Strategy and Threat Reduction, Professor Lavoy has prepared and presented numerous briefings and reports on a range of issues pertaining to U.S. counterproliferation policy.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (Foreign Relations, International Affairs)

KEYWORDS: Nuclear Weapons, Counterproliferation, Council on Foreign Relations

INDIA AND THE REVOLUTION IN MILITARY AFFAIRS

Peter Lavoy, Assistant Professor
Department of National Security Affairs
Sponsor: Navy Engineering Logistics Office

OBJECTIVE: The aims of this research project are twofold. To describe current Indian writing and thinking about information warfare and, more broadly, about the revolution in military affairs, and to describe current Indian writing and thinking about nuclear use doctrines and nuclear command and control procedures.

SUMMARY: Support for this project contributed directly to the completion of the manuscript entitled, "Planning the Unthinkable: Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Doctrines of Emerging States."

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (Revolution in Military Affairs)

KEYWORDS: Revolution in Military Affairs, India, Pakistan

MILITARY EDUCATION FOR THE 21ST CENTURY WARRIOR

Douglas Porch, Professor
Department of National Security Affairs
Sponsor: Naval Postgraduate School

OBJECTIVE: To compose a report on the conference held on 15-16 January 1998 at the Naval Postgraduate School to define the education needs of American officers in the coming years, to guide the Office of Naval Research in its investment in Naval education, and the service schools in the selection and composition of courses for the Joint Professional Military Education (JPME) curriculum.

SUMMARY: The changing political and technological environment had radically complicated the question of military education. Without a clear focus on the priorities of U.S. national interests, many military leaders feel abandoned, rudderless in devising a force structure or focusing military planning. Discussants split between those who argued that military education should be rooted in history, politics, and economics, and those who espoused a technologically based education. A rapidly evolving technological environment poses challenges to the organization and culture of the services. A second

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problem is how to adapt officer careers to the demands of JPME as laid out by Goldwater-Nichols and Skelton. Most agreed that technology is important, that officers should feel “comfortable” with it, but that technology is not a substitute for strategic thinking based on knowledge of the political and strategic environment. Mixing of services in military schools should continue to familiarize officers with the cultures and capabilities of sister services. Education should prepare officers to meet joint task force contingencies below the level of major theater wars, while maintaining core competency in major theater wars. Information technology and its implications for doctrinal development should also be stressed.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Manpower, Personnel, and Training

KEYWORDS: Manpower, Personnel and Training, Education, Technology

THE TAIWAN STRAIT CRISIS OF 1999 AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Douglas Porch, Professor

James J. Wirtz, Associate Professor

Department of National Security Affairs

Sponsor: Chief of Naval Operations

OBJECTIVE: To analyze the political background and military events of the 1996 Strait crisis to determine its strategic and force structure implications for the U.S. Navy.

SUMMARY: The decision of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) to fire missiles off the coasts of Taiwan with a view to influence the elections there brought about the intervention of two carrier battle groups. Although the conventional wisdom is that the U.S. Naval intervention caused China to modify its behavior toward Taiwan, a closer analysis of these events suggests the opposite. Not only did the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) continue to carry out their maneuvers as planned, but the crisis demonstrated an increase in Chinese operational capabilities and technological sophistication that place the future of Forward Presence in doubt. In a future crisis, the United States may find it increasingly difficult to counter PRC pressure on Taiwan because our carriers, submarines and cruisers give us diminishing leverage over a continental power like the PRC with specific military capabilities. The dreary but inescapable conclusion is that the United States has no immediate counter to emerging Chinese technologies.

PUBLICATIONS:

Porch, D., “The Taiwan Strait Incident of 1995-1996 and Its Implications for the U.S. Navy,” *Naval War College Review* 1998, tentatively accepted.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Air Vehicles, Battlespace Environments, Command, Control and Communications, Conventional Weapons, Electronic Warfare, Surface/Undersurface Vehicles – Ships and Watercraft, Missiles

KEYWORDS: Taiwan, East Asian Security, Missile Defense

ADMIRAL BOBBY R. INMAN CHAIR

Gross Scruggs, Admiral Bobby R. Inman Chair

Department of National Security Affairs

Sponsor: Office of Naval Intelligence

OBJECTIVE: The Inman Chair will serve as a senior lecturer on intelligence issues, develop and teach a graduate level seminar in his/her area of specialty, conduct independent research and publish the results. The chair will serve as a thesis advisor on intelligence related topics, identify research topics of interest to the Naval Intelligence community, and serve as a facilitator in making intelligence material available to faculty and students. The Chair will lead conferences and symposia

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attended by national level intelligence leaders and topical experts addressing maritime topics of high interest to the intelligence community and provide an interface between scholarship and the Office of Naval Intelligence. The Chair will also facilitate the dialog, exchange of ideas and publication of professional papers.

SUMMARY: The Inman Chair held a conference in early 1999 entitled, “The Future of Russia as a Maritime Power.” Five high-level Russian guests wrote and presented papers in their areas of expertise for this conference. In summary, Russia has the capability, skill, and desire to again be a great maritime power but unfortunately it lacks the economic structure and political stability to do so. A paper relating the ideas presented at the conference and their import is being prepared for publication. The Inman Chair has focused its guest lecturer’s program on one featuring intelligence professionals for students within the NSA Department curricula. The Chair has facilitated considerable contact between NPS students and faculty and the Washington, D.C. Intelligence Community.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (Intelligence Issues)

KEYWORDS: Intelligence, Symposium, Conference, Liaison, Thesis

ARMS CONTROL COMPLIANCE: FUTURE ISSUES

James J. Wirtz, Associate Professor
Department of National Security Affairs
Sponsor: Navy International Program Office

OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this project is to provide support to the Navy International Program Office by responding to a series of research questions related to arms control compliance.

SUMMARY: The project “Arms Control Compliance: Future Issues,” supplied eight significant and highly relevant research reports to the Navy International Programs Office. Additionally, personnel from Navy IPO participated in a workshop on proliferants’ Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) doctrines.

PUBLICATIONS:

Paul, T.V., Harknett, Richard, and Wirtz, James J., *The Absolute Weapon Revisited: Nuclear Arms and the Emerging International Order*, University of Michigan Press, 1998.

Wirtz, James J., “Nuclear Weapons in Asia: A Report from ISA-JAIR,” *International Studies Notes*, Vol. 23, No. 2, Spring 1998.

THESIS DIRECTED:

Keenan, Joseph, “The Navy and TBMD,” Master’s Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, June 1998.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (Arms Control)

KEYWORDS: Arms Control, WMD, Counterproliferation

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THE IMPACT OF A REVOLUTION IN MILITARY AFFAIRS (RMA) ON FUTURE NAVY ROLES

James J. Wirtz, Associate Professor
Department of National Security Affairs
Sponsor: Chief of Naval Operations

OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this project is to assess the impact of a Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA) on future U.S. Navy roles, missions and operations.

SUMMARY: The project evaluated the extent to which current Navy organizational and operational concepts, programs and research and development already addresses concepts and possibilities associated with a potential RMA. It assessed the possibility that the proliferation of advanced technologies could provide asymmetrical capabilities to potential adversaries resulting in their RMA that could impede the Navy's ability to accomplish its mission.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (Revolution in Military Affairs)

KEYWORDS: Revolution in Military Affairs, Naval Strategy, Forward Presence

NUCLEAR FORCES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

James J. Wirtz, Associate Professor
Peter Lavoy, Assistant Professor
Department of National Security Affairs
Sponsor: Defense Special Weapons Agency

OBJECTIVE: The project is intended to preserve the body of knowledge about nuclear weapons and strategy generated during the Cold War, adapt and apply this theory and practice to the evolving international security environment, and to supply the next generation of officers and policymakers with the expertise needed to manage the U.S. nuclear arsenal well into the 21st century.

SUMMARY: The project produced a score of theses related to the role of the U.S. military in dealing with WMD issue.

THESES DIRECTED:

Reynolds, Guy B., "The Nuclear-Armed Tomahawk Cruise Missile: Its Potential Utility on United States and United Kingdom Attack Submarines," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1998.

Haynes, Peter, "The Services' Approach to Strategy," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1998.

Jacobson, Ronald G., "China's Strategic Culture and Nuclear Posture," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1998.

Sironi, Luke, "The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and Its Security Implications for the United Kingdom and the United States," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1998.

Lakamp, Mark A., "Of Owl or Ostrich? The U.S. Policy of Calculated Ambiguity to Deter the Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1998.

Weber, Timothy S., "The Abolition of Nuclear Weapons: Implications for U.S. Security Interests," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1998.

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DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (Nuclear Forces)

KEYWORDS: Nuclear Weapons, Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control, Nuclear Stockpile Stewardship

FRANCE, EUROPEAN SECURITY, AND THE REVOLUTION IN MILITARY AFFAIRS

David S. Yost, Professor

Department of National Security Affairs

Sponsor: Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, Office of the Secretary of Defense

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this continuing project is to advance understanding of European security policy developments, especially with regard to France and the “Revolution in Military Affairs.” This includes matters such as doctrine, system development, and technology policy in France and other major NATO European governments, military organizations, and industrial establishments.

SUMMARY: Some theorists contend that a “Revolution in Military Affairs” takes place when new technologies are combined with innovative operational concepts and organizational adaptations that fundamentally change the character and conduct of military operations. The key new technologies at the current juncture include information systems to gather, process, and disseminate data; extended-range, advanced conventional munitions; and simulations techniques to prepare and train forces and to develop new types of capabilities and operational concepts. The issues under investigation in this project also include the future of nuclear deterrence, conventional deterrence and force planning, possible NATO expansion, missile defense, Combined Joint Task Forces, developments in Russia and Ukraine, Mediterranean and North African security, and European security and defense identity.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATION:

Yost, D.S., “French Security Policy in Francophone Africa,” 24th Annual Meeting of the French Colonial Historical Society, Monterey, CA, 28 May 1998.

THESES DIRECTED:

Sironi, Luke, “The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and Its Security Implications for the United Kingdom and the United States,” Master’s Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1998.

Funtanilla, Neil E., “Nuclear Deterrent Cooperation Involving Britain, France, and Germany,” Master’s Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1998.

Cornwell, Graham C., “Nuclear Weapons and NATO-Russia Relations,” Master’s Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1998.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (Nuclear Deterrence, Revolution in Military Affairs)

KEYWORDS: Strategy, France, Europe, NATO, Nuclear Deterrence, Revolution in Military Affairs

EUROPE AND INFORMATION WARFARE

David S. Yost, Professor

Department of National Security Affairs

Sponsor: Naval Information Warfare Activity

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this continuing project is to advance understanding of European security policy developments, especially with regard to the information warfare aspects of the “Revolution in Military Affairs.” This includes

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matters such as doctrine, education and training, system development, and technology transfer policy in major NATO European governments, military organizations, and industrial establishments.

SUMMARY: Some theorists contend that a “Revolution in Military Affairs” takes place when new technologies are combined with innovative operational concepts and organizational adaptations that fundamentally change the character and conduct of military operations. This research effort has emphasized the analysis of primary sources from publications in NATO Europe regarding the information warfare aspects of the “Revolution in Military Affairs.” A broad definition of “information warfare” has been utilized, in order to encompass means to exploit information systems, to attack those of adversaries, and to protect one’s own and those of allies.

THESES DIRECTED:

Donovan, Mark H., “The French Aerospace and Defense Industries: Changing Dynamics of Procurement and Consolidation,” Master’s Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, June 1998.

Weber, Timothy S., “The Abolition of Nuclear Weapons: Implications for U.S. Security Interests,” Master’s Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1998.

Lakamp, Mark A., “Of Owl or Ostrich? The U.S. Policy of Calculated Ambiguity to Deter the Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons,” Master’s Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1998.

Reynolds, Guy B., “The Nuclear-Armed Tomahawk Cruise Missile: Its Potential Utility on United States and United Kingdom Attack Submarines,” Master’s Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1998.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Electronic Warfare, Other (Nuclear Deterrence, Revolution in Military Affairs)

KEYWORDS: France, Europe, Information Warfare, NATO, Nuclear Deterrence, Revolution in Military Affairs

NATO’S NEW ROLES IN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

David S. Yost, Professor

Department of National Security Affairs

Sponsor: United States Institute of Peace Fellowship

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this project is to advance understanding of NATO’s new roles in international security, particularly with regard to collective security endeavors undertaken on behalf of the international community, such as the peace enforcement efforts underway in Bosnia since late 1995.

SUMMARY: While the Atlantic Alliance has multiple functions, it originated as, and remains, a group of nations dedicated to collective defense—ensuring protection for the Allies against direct aggression or coercion. Since 1990, however, collective security has become increasingly prominent in the Alliance’s words and deeds. The words include NATO’s offers, beginning in 1992, to support the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in peacekeeping operations; its commitments since 1994 to the 27 non-NATO nations in the Partnership for Peace; and its declarations that “security is indivisible” throughout what has since the end of the Cold War often been called the Euro-Atlantic area — the vast region consisting of North America, Europe, and the former Soviet Union, including the former Soviet republics in the Caucasus and Central Asia. The deeds encompass the many Partnership for Peace exercises and other activities oriented toward peacekeeping; the efforts to devise Combined Joint Task Forces that could be used for crisis management and peacekeeping by NATO-approved “coalitions of the willing;” and, most significantly, NATO’s first military operations involving actual combat — the interventions under UN auspices in the former Yugoslavia that made possible the Dayton accords and the NATO-led implementation and stabilization forces (IFOR and SFOR).

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PUBLICATION:

Yost, D.S., “The New NATO and Collective Security,” *Survival*, Vol. 40, pp. 135-160, Summer 1998.

Yost, D.S., *NATO Transformed: The Alliance’s New Roles in International Security*, Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace Press, 450 pp., 1998.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATION:

Yost, D.S., “NATO’s Strategic Concept Review,” Potomac Foundation Roundtable on NATO’s Strategic Concept, Washington, DC, 9 October 1998.

THESES DIRECTED:

Lungu, Sorin, “NATO and Post-Cold War German-American Relations (1990-1997),” Master’s Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, June 1998.

Golopatyuk, Leonid S., “Ukraine’s Security Option in the New Europe,” Master’s Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1998.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (International Security)

KEYWORDS: Strategy, Europe, NATO, Crisis Management, Collective Security, Peacekeeping